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Where Cuba Libre Is a Fact.

The rumpred defeat of the Spaniards by Gens, Calixto Gaucia and Ram between Manzanillo and Bayamo offers another suggestion that the patriots of the island have things much their own way, except at a few fortified towns, throughout the island, east of the eastern trochs.

The region of the reported affair has been replete with disaster to the Spanish arms, so that the account which represents a large steck of provisions as falling into Cuban bands is quite credible. But whatever the real facts regarding this affair, of which there are thus far no official Spanish reports, it appears that in the east of the island the patriots are sufficiently strong to keep up the forms of civil government, under a system of prefecturas, and to be free from serious molestation by the Spanish forces which, though so enormous, have all they can do to hold their own in the central and western parts.

There is humor in the story told by one of the correspondents, that Gen. Gomez, on bearing of WEYLER'S proclamation that Santa Clara province was pacified, issued a manifesto of his own that Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe were also pacified. Whether a jest or not, it brings out the point that in the eastern part of the Island the Spanish forces are of little account, and peace substantially reigns.

Gen. Lee and the War in Cuba.

It is to the credit of Consul-General LEE that, unaffected by the Spanish influences around him in Havana, he has from the first sought to learn for himself the true condition of affairs in Cuba, and has uniformly found them favorable to the patriots,

It is understood that his latest reports contradict Gen. WEYLER's pretences that the revolt is decreasing, and insist that it was never stronger than now. His view is believed to be that the resolute adherence of the patriot forces to the policy of barass ing and skirmishing, rather than pitched battles, is the real and only reason which may have led some observers to Imagine that they are less active. But as soon as Weyler reports a region pacified and moves elsewhere, the patriots, by their resumed operations, show the folly of his assertions. Again, the information which Gen. LEE gives of the ruin wrought in the Island, the sufferings of the people, and the losses of our own trade, must be seriously weighed in determining our course.

It is easy to believe that Gen. LEE has written with the freedom that comes of believing that his news would be welcome at Washington. The procuring of this in formation may perhaps be traced to the same cagerness for the exact facts which has inspired the sending out of Mr. CALHOUN as a special commissioner. For, although ostensibly the latter goes only to investigate the circumstances of the death of Ruiz in a Spanish dungeon, it is currently believed that he will bring back the results of a broad inspection of the true condition of affairs in the island.

It is evident that Mr. CLEVELAND'S pollcy was merely a makeshift, that of putting off beyond the end of his term as President any action in behalf of the patriots in Cuba. With that in view, the anxiety to collect exact information as to what Spain had really accomplished can hardly have been excessive. But with the new President, at the outset of his ca reer, the situation is wholly changed.

It seems ouite certain that, under Secre tary Sherman, himself so long the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Committee, there will be no bolding back from that committee of information having a bearing upon pending legislation. It is also prob able that whatever goes before it from Gen. LEE will strengthen Senator Morgan's resolution, declaring that a state of public war exists on the island.

What Englishmen Think of Our Indifference to Cuba.

In the article entitled "Episodes of the Month," with which the May number of the London National Review begins, the editor expresses the amazement with which his countrymen regard our persistent refusal not only to put an end by direct intervention to the disgraceful state of things in Cuba, but even to recognize the revolu tionists as helligerents.

The National Review does not consider

that the services of a special commissioner are required for the purpose of ascertaining that a state of public war exists in Cuba. It has obtained during the last two years all the evidence needed on that point from the London Times, which has one thoroughly trustworthy correspondent on this side of the Atlantic, namely, its correspondent at Havana. A recent letter from him has dissipated, so far as England is concerned, the delusions which Gen. WEY LER sought to propagate, the delusions namely, that the greater part of the island has been pacified and that the capture of MACEO'S successor was a death-blow to the insurrection in Pinar del Rio. As the Times correspondent points out, not a single province is held effectively by the large Spanish armies, and even in Pinar del Rio, which has been "pacified" so often, "the watch fires of the insurgents were lately to be seen from the streets of the provincial capital at night;" and railway communication with Havana could only be conducted under military escort, and was occasionally interrupted by the wrecking of trains. It is true that the Spaniards are still masters of the coast towns and their immediate surroundings, but in the other parts of the island, where they hold any ground at all, they are exposed to the constant harassment of guerrilla warfare, and they have wor no lasting victory. The National Review is disposed to question the propriety of applying the term "rebels' to men who for upward of two years have defied successfully the greatest force that has ever crossed the Atlantic; but, if rebels they are, the fact is called to mind that, in variably on the withdrawal of Spanish troops from any district, they return and resume command of the country. As for the economic condition of Cuba, this is pronounced past praying for. The garrison towns are

full of starving women and children, whom Gen. WEYLER, incapable of coping with their husbands and fathers, has expelled from their rural homes. Wheat and other provisions are rapidly approaching famine prices, and the prospect is, beyond description, dismal. The National Review says that, till re-

cently, the one hopeful element discernable by Englishmen in the distressing situation was the possibility of American intervention. President McKINLEY, however, has been in office for some two months, and as vet our State Department has given no sign of an Intention to Interpose between Spain and her American victim. Even Senator Mongan's resolution, in favor of the relatively trivial concession of acknowledging the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents, is held up in the Senate by men who are not ashamed to appear as the apologists of Spanish atrocities. The National Review suggests that if the long-deferred recognition of belligerency is the utmost help we can hold out to the unfortunate Cubans, the European handling of the Cretan question cannot be by any means so contemptible as its critics imagine. "There is," we are reminded, "incomparably more suffering in Cuba than in Crete. Spain has demon strated her incapacity to subdue the insurrection, and has thereby forfeited all moral right to hold the island. The United States have had a perfectly free hand to suppress a scandal at their very doors," a scandal, moreover, which they have declared that no other nation shall interfere with. Nevertheless, the Washington Government has never attempted to intervene. Under the circumstances, the National Reviete recommends those persons who express indignation at the course pursued by Great Britain with regard to Crete and Greece, to give their attention to Cuba, over which America claims a quasi-suzerainty. while she allows Spain to bleed the island to death. At all events, it behooves Americans to temper with considerable charity their comments on the "infamy" of Eu ropean policy on the Eastern question. We are requested to distinguish, if we can, between the case of the American Crete and that of the European Cuba.

The Coming Campaign.

When, about a year ago, the silverites were sweeping the Democratic conventions in nearly every State, the Cleveland Administration and the cuckoos remained serenely indifferent. They were blind to obvious signs of the coming of the storm, which broke out in June at Chicago and swept them all away. The only gold Democrat of consequence who saw the meaning of these ominous indications was Senator BRICE of Ohio. On the eve of the conven tion Mr. WHITNEY was finally entreated by the now thoroughly frightened Administration to stay the approaching cyclone at Chicago by political strategy.

Unfortunately for him, the leaders of the silverites were themselves masterly political tacticians. Their movement to change front in face of the enemy was a desperate expedient, but the situation was desperate. Three years of a nominally Democratic Administration had left the Democratic party in an apparently hopeless case. The party had given a solemn pledge in its platform of 1892 to make a tariff for revenue. Instead, a distinctively protective tariff, productive of an enormous and steadily augmenting deficit, had been constructed. For the first time in the history of the republic the national bonded debt had been increased greatly. Because of the tremendous deficiency the Administration had added to it \$262,000,000 under the pretence of protecting the gold reserve, but really to enable the Government to pay its expenses. Meanwhile every business and every industry was prostrated, and appalling disaster continued to exist up to the time the Chicago convention assembled.

By a dexterous political move, infamous as it was morally and pernicious economically, the silverite leaders at once and contemptuously unloaded all responsibility from the Democratic party for the calamitous policy of the Administration, and made it the bitterest assailant of the Cleveland record. They started a new departure, initiated a complete revolution, regenerated" the Democracy, and boldly threw overboard the Cleveland Democrats as an incubus on the party. Instead of seeking to conciliate them, they used every means to get rid of them.

As a consequence of this audacious move ment they were able to conduct a campaign full of fire, of hope, and aggressiveness, though before they took hold, the party wa wholly without heart, and foresaw only disgraceful defeat. BRYAN got over 6.500.000 votes in the Union, or about one million more than CLEVELAND in 1892.

These are the bold and defiant leaders of the Democratic party as transformed by the Chicago platform, whom popgun politicians in New York are now proposing to hold back from the course which obviously they must pursue without any halt from this time forth until 1900, if they can hope to make anything approaching a strong demonstration then. These are the generals in actual control of the machinery of the Democratic party whom Tammany Hall is asked and even expected by the purblind to "ignore" in the most important political campaign which will occur after the failure of their still astonishing movement of last year-the campaign for the control of the chief seat of American civilization, wealth. and power!

Mr. Sheehan, the Tammany Hall leader. it is said proposes to shunt "national issues" from that campaign, and even to forbid references to them by the speakers at the forthcoming Tammany Fourth of July celebration. Instead, he is going to raise the terrible cry of "Dollar Gas!" Why does he not go further and utter a cry even more stirring for the soul and inflaming to the imagination! Let it be, "Free Gas! -gas free, gratis, and for nothing, with a gas stove and a gas log thrown in. That

would be really sensational. Senator Jones, the Chairman of the National Committee of the hustling Chicago Democracy, is too wily a political sportsman to believe that the ostrich ceases to be a good mark merely because it hides its head in the sand, and that the African in the wood pile will not be dragged out when everybody knows that he is there. The astute Senator knows that Tammany will have to stand by its Bryanite record of last year, whether it will or no, and that consequently a policy of resolute defiance of the goldbugs will be its only hope in the coming campaign. The Bryan ites, moreover, propose to make all the political capital they can out of that campaign, for future use; and Tammany Hall cannot ignore the demands of its Bryanite following of 135,000 voters, however crafty may seem the trick for the purpose sug gested by the Manhattan Club goldbugs. If Mr. RICHARD CROKER is as wise as he

used to be, he will stay in London racing

his horses, rather than venture back to assist in compounding a mixture which would be so explosive for Tammany.

Meantime the Mugwumps, the Cleveland Democrats, the anti-Platt Republicans, and the Goo Goos are working to the same end. Their common trick is to stifle "national issues," and to substitute "non-partisan ship" for them as a tempting bait for a community quicker to discover fraud than any other in the world. Every one of our contemporaries of the New York press Democratic, Republican, and Mugwump, is engaged in that childish effort, with the single exception, apparently, of the Bryanite organ, which, frivolous, insincere, and clap-trap as it is, has more snap than all the rest of them put together. Why is it that our metropolitan papers have fallen to so low an intellectual level ! Are they edited by bumptious boys and hysterical girls? Does anybody really read their vapid es says? They may have a few literary frills of a more fashionable cut than formerly, but we look in vain for the substance of thought or sagacity in them, finding only intellectual slops and infantile pap.

Meantime the one issue which will be dominant in the coming campaign has become apparent to every discerning political observer. Only the popgun politicians and editors cannot see it, though its portentous dimensions are so plainly visible.

The elephant now goes round; The band begins to play; The boys around the monkeys' cage Had better keep away!

In Ohio.

Popocracy undismayed is proclaimed by the Cincinnati Enquirer as the issue for next fall's election in Ohio. Our contemporary's views are not without interest in the Empire State:

"The natural position of the Democratic party of this State this year is so plain that frankness is the best policy. The Enquirer has no candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, or for any other office. All it asks or demands- and in that it simply echoes the voice of the Democracy-is that the State convention shall resolve directly, clearly, concisely of silver and gold; that it shall not befor or confusthat issue by the introduction of other matter; and that every man nominated on that platform shall be an earnest, honest, well-settled and unquestioned

"What is said here applies precisely and with equa force to the election of members of the Legislature and a Senator of the United States. The same vita question is involved, and there is the same invitation o open and frank dealing with the whole party."

Such is the campaign as proposed fo Ohio. In what striking harmony with it is the campaign proposed for the part of New York situate within the limits of the future New York city, by that fusion of indiscriminate virtue known as the Citizens' Union, and by whatsoever anti-Bryan Democrats may be represented by the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER!

The Citizens' Union has as its first purpose in the Greater New York election the humiliation and emasculation of the regular anti-Bryanite organization, the Republican party. Mr. FLOWER says cooingly that he is willing to vote for a silverite provided he is a "good man" and will agree to administer our municipal affairs well and wisely. And within this excellent nonpartisan Bryanite conglomeration will be the campaign for members of the State Legislature, a body into which the nonpartisan nonsense has not yet penetrated. The gentle-heartedness of these Nev York anti-Bryanites is truly beautiful. They agree that while the blast of Ohio's horn shall be heard at its loudest in the cause of Populism, they, in New York, will

Angels and Humbucs.

non-partisan silence.

preserve conscientiously a dignified and

It is a waste of time to speculate as to what candidate may be or can be nominated upon the platform of the Citizens' Union. No man of woman born or breathing the vital air can carry out or hope to carry out this chief part of that platform:

"We demand that the affairs of the city of New York be administered independently of national and State polities, and that local officers be chosen solely with reference to their qualifications. We will nominate no candidate unless his character and record are such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that, if elected, he will not use his office, or permit it to be used, for the benefit of any political organiza ance with the principles of this declaration."

The affairs of New York never have been and never can be administered indepen dently of national and State politics. Local officers cannot be chosen solely with reference to their intellectual and moral qualifications. Their other qualifications being good, their politics will be inquired into and considered exactly as in the case of candidates for national and State offices. Why not? If politics applies to the State and to the nation, how is it to be shut out from the city? Finally, if the Citizens Union could elect municipal officers, they would use these offices for the benefit of that political organization. For such it is, and it aims to attain political power by pretending to cast aside politics.

As angels innocent of politics are not known to be kept in stock, even at the Citizens' Union, it will have to nominate humbug, for any man who pretends to be lieve that he could carry out this impossible and absurd platform is a humbug, for nomination if not for other purposes.

The New Major-General.

The senior Brigadler in the army, Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, has once more been passed over in the nominations to the double star, and yet, as before, under circumstances which do not in the least reflect upon him.

Gen. BROOKE began his career with the civil war as a captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, was breveted Colonel for Gettysburg, Brigadier-General for Spottsylvania, and Major-General for Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor. He is one of the five officers still left on the active list, the others being MILLS, MERRITT, FORSYTH, and BRAIN-ARD, a cavalry subaltern, who were commissioned for specific services, his commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, May 12. 1864, reading exactly like Milles's of the same date and grade, namely, "for distinguished services during the recent bat tles of the Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House." It is not surprising, therefore, that, after his transfer to the regulars, at the close of the war, he went upward rapidly, until he reached his present grade

more than nine years ago. But, as a consequence, there have been Brigadiers below him who were much his seniors in age; and it is with a view to allowing some of the more prominent of these to retire with the rank and pay of Major-General that the President has delayed a little in his case a promotion that might otherwise have fallen to him at once. Gen. WHEATON was selected to fill the vacancy created by Gen. RUGER's retirement for age on April 2 last, his own sixtyfourth birthday following about five weeks later, on May 8. And now we have Gen.

JAMES W. FORSYTH also passed over Gen. BROOKE's head, because the latter does not retire for age until 1902, whereas the former must go upon the shelf next year. The despatches say that the arrangement is that Gen. For-SYTH shall retire voluntarily a short time after his appointment, in order to secure the promotion of Gen. BROOKE; and one version is that Gen. Bliss, who retires year after next, may also be interposed after Gen. FORSYTH, under a similar stipulation for promotion and immedia:e retirement.

Ordinarily, of course, it is not well to use the promotion system in this way, and only exceptionally is it so used, although such precedents as those of Gen. POTTER and Gen. CARR will suggest themselves. But it is becoming evident that nearly all the really renowned names of the civil war are already gone from the active list. Where, now, are even the division commanders of that period! Fames like those of MILES and MERRITT are now exceptional, and already promotions to the star from among the Colonels, although they may be those of competent and excellent soldiers and veterans of the civil war, are not of those whose fame for leadership ran through the land between 1861 and 1865.

It is natural, therefore, that the President, himself a soldier, should have desired to utilize the present opportunity for the benefit of some of the few remaining men of much celebrity, such as Gen. WHEATON, commander of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, and Forsyth, the renowned Chief of Staff of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere. This last officer, now nominated to be a Major-General, entered West Point from his native State of Ohio, as long ago as 1851, and won brevets from Major to Brigadier-General, inclusive, during the civil war.

One further point is that, with these extra appointments of Major-Generals, followed by early retirements, the Colonels will greatly profit, all the more of them receiving the star; and here again the chances of the artillery, whose claims to one of the stars we spoke of the other day, may, through their senior, Col. GRAHAM, or some other regimental commander, be increased,

The Street Railroad War.

The war between the Metropolitan Trac tion Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which has now for several months been waged in the courts of law, has lately been carried into the newspapers. Each party has presented its case to the public; each charges the other with selfishly obstructing a great public improvement; and each asserts that, but for the opposition of the other, it would now be proceeding with its work, and employ ing thousands of workingmen who need employment. On behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company many residents along the lines of road which it desires to equip with a new motive power, are clamor ing for it to begin, and they talk of holding a mass meeting to emphasize their demand It is remarkable that, amid all this hurly burly, the voice of none of the city officials is heard defending the rights of the citizens at large. An offer has been made by a re sponsible bidder to buy from the city the

Sixth and the Eighth avenue surface roads, which the Metropolitan Traction Company leases, paying for them \$2,000,000 and an annual subsidy of not less than \$100,000. The offer is based upon a reservation by the city in its original license for the building of the roads of the right to buy them at any time for the cost of construction and 10 per cent, added. This cost the proposing purchaser offers to pay in addition to the sums above named, so that if his offer is accepted the city will gain \$2,000,000 clean, besides an annual income of \$100,000.

Thus far, the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Corporation Counsel have refused to consider the offer made for the roads in question, giving various reasons for their refusal. Whether these reasons are valid or not can be determined finally only by the Court of Appeals. They are indirectly under consideration by the Supreme Court in suits in which the city is not a plaintiff; but this is not as it should be. Where so large an interest is involved the city ought to intervene actively, and thus protect the taxpayers to the extent of its power. To let the matter go by default, as it were, is hardly consistent with the duty of public officers.

Waiting for the Turk.

The Sultan has shown by no means the

alacrity that was expected of him in reply to the collective demand of the powers for an immediate cessation of hostilities in Thessaly and Epirus; and there seems every reason to believe that the same powers that urged him into action against Greece, are now holding him back from making peace. except on terms which he will formulate at their dictation. The desire which the Sultan is represented as exhibiting to be left to treat with Greece independently of the powers, may be only a trap to draw her from what protection is afforded her by friends in the concert, whoever they may be. and the Greeks are not likely to walk into it without a very careful examination. If they should see any good reason for entertaining the Sultan's alleged proposal, they have left themselves a loophole out of their present arrangement with the powers, to whose mediation they have only "intrusted," and not "abandoned," their interests. This leaves them at liberty to withdraw their case from the guard ianship of the concert, if they find that some of its members are playing a double part. It is too early as yet to judge of the relative position of all the powers in the concert, but there can be no doubt of the attitude of Germany, Austria, and Russia. It is essentially pro-Turk and anti-Greek, and the reason for this is transparent. As we have already said, the misfortune of Greece is tha she is the creation of a revolution, and that her most active sup porters and sympathizers at the pres ent moment are the radical and revolu tionary elements in European politics. That of itself explains the hostility of the three Emperors to Greece and their support of the Turk, who represents the principle o autocratic conservatism. Italy counts for very little in the concert except as an adjunct to one of the two combinations into which it appears to be resolving itself; which side she has or will take will not be decided on until the last moment, and then will depend entirely on which direction her interest seems most to lie in the judgment of the men at the head of affairs at the moment. The policy of Eng land, under its present government, depends upon whether the interest of England in preserving Greece or the anti-liberal spirit shall prevail; and on the decision of England probably depends that of France. Hitherto the policy of England toward Greece has been one of the most

pronounced hostility; that of the Tory

Liberal for commercial reasons. Within the last quarter of a century Greece has made extraordinary progress as a manufacturing and carrying country. The plain

between Athens and the Pirmus, that was thirty years ago a barren waste or fields. is now covered with factories. Stylida, on the Gulf of Lamia, the present base of supplies for the Greek army at Dhomoko, boasts of cotton spin ning works in which the cotton grown in the surrounding country is spun and exported in competition with the English article; and in other parts of Greece industry has been largely developed. The enter prise of the Greek shipping companies is shown by the numbers and activity of their steam lines all over the Mediter ranean. At the same time the true political interest of the maritime powers, that is, England and France, is to save Greece from those who would crush and de spoil her. Putting aside the ineptitude of those who plunged her unprepared into an unequal contest. Greece is the advanced post of the liberalism of Europe against Turkish barbarism and the reac tionary power behind it. If Greece is allowed to be crushed, liberalism in Europe will have made its retreat from Mati to be followed perhaps by another from its Pharsala. The root of the mischief is to be found in the action of England in Egypt; and England's misfortune is that the double dealing and tergiversation in her dealings with Europe over Egypt have not been the work of the Tory party only. The attitude of the three Emperors toward Greece is dictated by their hostility to England, and that we believe will be made apparent at no distant date. Meanwhile France is said to be manifesting a stronger

leaning toward Greece, which may bring England and Italy into line on the same side. According to the latest accounts, the Sultan has not yet replied to the note of the powers demanding an armistice, and on the Greek side preparations for carrying on the struggle continue.

Take the tariff out of politics,-An Illinois fewspaper Crank.

Take the tariff, take everything out of politics Take away politics. Abolish parties and popular government, give us an ARISTIDES or some other "good man" or "best citizen" to run public affairs and let us sleep. Bosh !

To some extent, certainly, public under standing will be misled so long as newspapers in this case the Chicago Times-Herald, rattle on thus in their effort to replace Government notes with currency issued by banks:

"The banks will do precisely what they do it other civilized nations, and what they did in this country before the war: supply all the currency that sded by the business community. " It is not the function of a Government to furnish

currency for the people, and no great comme nation on earth would suffer it." The truth is that no country of the great five known besides ourselves to civilization, namely England, France, Germany, Austria, and Rus

sia, practises the dangerous policy advocated by the bank-currency coterie slashing about here. In each of these countries the bank that issues the national currency is substantially a Govern ment institution; in Russia it is that absolutely. Japan's system is modelled on England's.

So far as the greenback-abolition or "currency reform" movement springs from interest in the

banks that are striving for the prize of issuing our paper money, we suppose that it will con tinue for some time to come. So far as it is the result of misinformation and misconception, it must sooner or later succumb to the facts.

It is said Lou PAYN had a malicious purpose when he came to this city and nominated Convert N. Bliss for Mayor, the object being to make trouble for Platt in one way or another.—Evening Post. Ah! You don't say so! Who told you! Did

you hear the news at the kindergarten or the sewing circle !

The Hon, P. WAT HARDIN of Kentucky is harder to satisfy than he is to beat. He was defeated as the Democratic candidate for Gov ernor in 1895, when he repeated the Cleveland act of kicking away the platform upon which he was nominated. Now his heroic energies are bent, as they have been bent ever since 1895, upon getting himself nominated again in be conducted," says the Louisville Post, "merely to strengthen Mr. HARDIN'S political position, at any cost to his party." A fine prospect for the party, but who will grudge the hopes that inspire the Hon, P. WAT HARDIN! What is time for if not to bring revenge and triumph to the mighty heart of the Hon. P. WAT HARDIN ! What is politics for save to give a job to the Hon, P. WAT HABDIN! The intellectual excitement in Kentucky is great in consequence, and no surprise seems to have been caused by the fact that a Jersey cow in the town of Waddy, a strong WAT HARDIN fort, has just had seventy calves in one day.

It is a curious circumstance that the Goo-Goo Boss is the "head worker" of a "Univer-sity Settlement." "I think," said a young Englishman who had gone down from scholarly repose and material luxury to run a University Settlement in one of the poorest quarters of London, "that the people among shom I am working have learned to like me, bu I know that they look on me as a blasted idiot.

Chicago continues to display that stern respect for law and that calm intelligence which are worthy of a great community. At a mass meeting on the North Side the other night at the mention of the names of certain members of the Illinois Legislature who are said to mean to vote for the famous Humphrey bills, shouts of "Hang "Give them the rope!" were uttered them!" with much spirit and volume of voice. Reform by suspension seems to be a favorite proposi tion in Cook county and has frequently been suggested as a deterrent of unsatisfactory legislators. As our esteemed con-temporary, the Chicago Journal, says: "If any of those men who are betraying their constituents at Springfield become the victims of violence, they will be more to blame than any one else." This puts the matter in a clear light Gentlemen of the Legislature who wish to avoid the suspensive veto have only to vote as directed by the gentlemen who threaten to give them the rope. The thing is simple. Every legisla tor has fair notice, and knows how to his neck. The deliberation and judicial temper

I took the office of Commissioner with a posi-tive assurance by Mayor Staoso that I should not be subject to any political control.—Col. George E. Wur-ing, Jr.

Apparently Col. WARING took office in the ex pectation, tolerably well fulfilled, that he was not to be subject to any control of any sort. He was to be an independent and eccentric planet, revolving on his own axis and hook an hidding gravitation shift for itself. A lively old orb he is, but with an inexorable tendency to enlarge his orbit and fond of whizzing into space with a bang. Probably none of the Hon. Wil-LIAM LYBONG STRONG'S appointees has surprised that vehement tea-taster more.

According to a report quoted by the Galveston News there is so much howling in the Texas Legislature that members are weary and say that they are willing to do anything within the bounds of reason to get away." Apparently the notion of adjourning doesn't occur to the After all, what have they to complain of I seems that "twenty members at a time stand up and scream at the Speaker, and others guy their colleagues." This is the merest ethereal mildness. In the Oklahoma Legislature all the ers stood up at the same time and scree at the Speaker and at each other. Texas is dis party for political motives, and that of the turbed too castly.

BAYOU LA FOURCHE OPEN.

People in the District Objected to Being Shut of from the World.

New ORLEANS, May 13 .- Good work was done to-day on the Baton Rouge levee. It is now believed that the break will be closed to-morro and the leves held for four or five days longer until the new leves behind it is constructed

This will prevent any serious overflow A large conference of the planters, steamboat men, and the police juries of Assumption and Ascension parishes was held in Donaldsonville to-day to settle the question of the navigation of Bayou La Fourche. Two days ago the police jury of Ascension closed the La Fourche to all vesse on the ground that its navigation just now was dangerous. It called attention to the fact that several vessels engaged in the bayou trade were blown against the levce and very nearly pro duced crevasses. To-day the people of Assump tion and La Fourche protested against the closure of a navigable stream. There is no railroad running through that section, and Some 50,000 people are entirely dependent on some 50,000 people are entirely dependent of the La Fourche boats for all communication with the outside world. Closing the bayon left them without any means of securing supplies, shipping their produce, or even receiving their mail. They protested against being bottled up. The action of closing the bayon was rescinded in consequence of the protest, and it was decided to allow vessels to navigate this stream on the condition that they would land at no dangerous point, and would tie up to the bank when the weather was tempestinous or windy.

Mayor Caneza of Plaquemine to-day issued a proclamation prohibiting all vessels from landing at that town. Work on the locks in Bayon Plaquemine was abandoned to-day in consequence of the protest of the Plaquemine and Aberville authorities. The United States engineers were engaged in sinking large shafts behind the levees and it was feared that this might weaken or endanger the levees.

The force of workmen engaged on the New Orleans levees will be cut down to-morrow to 930 men, as it is thought that all danger is over here and that the levees can stand any flood that may come down, and the levee guards will be kept on duty until the river subsides. the La Fourche boats for all communication

MANY PUBLIC BEOUESTS.

John C. Paige of Boston Leaves About \$225, COO to the Public Library.

BOSTON, May 13.-The will of John C. Paige was proved before Judge Grant to-day. After making provision for employees, personal friends and relatives, and for his mother for the remainder of her life, he bequeaths all the resi due of his estate to J. H. Renton, Jr. and W. R. Gray in trust. He bequeaths to Francis Miller of New York city, Francis Alliger of New York city, Chester Graves of Swampscott, D. C. Osmun of Chicago, \$5,000 each; to the Stockbridge Association of Hanover, N. H. (a reading room as sociation for boys), \$5,000; the trustees of Dartmouth College, \$5,000; the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital of Hanover, N. H., \$5,000 Insurance Library Association of Boston, \$5,000. The trustees of the Public Library of Boston are made residuary legatees, the income of the remainder to be used for maintaining the children's reading room. Conservative estimates place the value of the estate at \$300,000, which leaves about \$225,000 for the Boston Public Library. Under the provisions of the will, also, all expenses incurred in the maintenance of the uniques for three very art to be charged to the all expenses incurred in the maintenance of the business for three years are to be charged to the estate, after which time John C. Paige & Co., which consists of Messrs. Gustavus C. Holt, William Gray, and Walter B. Henderson, have the ontion of purchasing the concern at one-half the appraised value.

SENATOR MASON AND THE TARIFF The Illinois Juntor Senator Has Been in Chicago Consulting His Constituents

CHICAGO, May 13.-Senator Mason started for Washington this evening after acquainting himself with the wishes of local interests in the tariff schedules now under consideration by the That the local sentiment will play a considerable part in the debate on the tariff schedules is evident from the activity of leading citizens in this city who have conferred with Senator Mason. The wool commission men and dealers are satisfied with the tariff bill as sub-mitted in amended form to the Senate. Silk men are also satisfied with the schodule on that

men are also satisfied with the schodule on that material.

The strongest objection comes from the hide and leather interests against the proposed tariff on those articles. Brewers are also fighting the tax on beer, having combined their forces in this city and instructed their attorneys to go to Washington. Senator Muson has assurances from his colleague, Senator Cullom, that the Indian warehouse will remain in Chicago, and that Omaha has no show to have it transferred there.

THIS DOG HATCHES CHICKENS. He Was Laid Up for Repairs and His Kenne

Became an Incubator. TRENTON, N. J., May 12.-Yard Breeze, who also a dog fancier, and in his kennel is a valuable red Irish setter. About a month ago, while the dog was frisking about one of the poultry buildings, a plank fell upon him, breaking two of his legs. Mr. Breeze engaged a veterinar surgeon to set the broken limbs, and, in order to keep the dog quiet, placed him in a box filled with straw.

with straw.

Knowing that it would be several weeks before the dog would be able to leave the box, Mr. Breeze decided to experiment, and placed half a dozen eggs in the warm straw under the dog a body and awaited developments. At the end of the third week six tiny chicks made their appearance. They were added to the family of a mother hen with a small brood, and are thriving. The hen takes good care of them, but the chicks have an attachment for the dog, and spend much of their lime with him, while he seems proud of his protégés and guards them with jealous care.

From the Detroit Tribune. From the Detroit Tribune.

It is believed that the largest plant in the world is the gigantic seaweed, the nerecepstis which frequently attains the height of 300 feet. The stem is as strong as an ordinary rope, and large quantities are dried and used as such by people of the South Sea islands. As soon as a plant takes root a pear-shaped balloon is formed which grows with the stem. This balloon often has a diameter of six or more feet. It keeps the stem growing upward until soon it floats upon the surface of the water. The weed sometimes grows in such quantities as to impede navigation. The ropes are used for building purposes, and the balloons make serviceable vessels.

Pound and a Half Baby 11 Inches Long.

From the Philadelphia Record. From the Philadelphia Record.

READING, Pa., May 12.—In the smallest white plush-covered casket that was ever borne to a grave in Heading—one just 15 by 7 inches, and considerably too long for its occupant—a noteworthy burial took place to-day at Charles Evans's cemetery. It was that of Mr. and Mrs. John Swavely's one and one-half-pound baby, sweeks old and 11 inches long. The child died of marasmus, though physicians had hoped from the midget's perfect development that it would live and grow up. Its head was about the size of a baseball. It had not increased a quarter ounce in weight in its five weeks of life.

Polo Teams from the Southern Hemispher From Bally's Magazine.

We are to welcome another team from Argentia this season, and Mr. Balfour tells me that they have a most carefully selected lot of ponies, both larger, faster, and better bred than those on which the Buenos Ayres team made so good a show last year. I also hear of some good New Zealand players and ponies.

An Irish Party in Paris.

At the last meeting (April 30) of the Paris Young Ireland Society, which, by the way, judging from the names, seems to be quite an aristocratic band, a vote of thanks was unanimously offered to the French ournals for their generous welcome of the organ of the society, L'Irlande Libre. Among the letters of congratulation on the publication of the paper was one from the Russian author, Gribayedoff. A copy of his work on Humbert's invasion of Ireland in 1798 is in the library of the society

Among the leading lights of the organization are Count de Crémont, Vicount Genner, Mme. Howley, Mis: Maud Gonne, and Count d'Alton O'Shea. It is to be hoped that the hand of fat; has nothing to do with the fact that L'Irlande Libre is in the rue des Martyrs.

Three Months and Five Lushes for Stealing as Umbrella.

Wilmingrox, May 13 .- James Harris and Jennie Harris pleaded guilty to the larceny of an umbrelli The man was sentenced to be imprisoned three months and receive five lashes. The woman was sen tenced to one day's imprisonment.

A Criticism on New York Ciris' Faces. To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: In "Woods" Medical "Garks," volume 9, 1896, there is an article headed "Impulaive Inamity." Don't you think that fits the average girl with a hicycle face or the Lverage expression of the New York str's face? I have travelled in mean ceuntries and have always read The Six with interest. Lumon Chavon, Esq., of London. Maw York, May 7.

BRIDGE MOTOR CARS IN SHAPE New and Larger Axles Fitted to Stand the

Great Weight. The work of putting new and larger axies on the motor cars on the Brooklyn bridge is almost completed, and Engineer Charles G. Martin said yesterday that this morning there would be ourteen fully equipped trains in operation, running on seventy-five seconds headway, and that on Monday morning the full equipment of sixteen trains would be ready for the rush hours, giving a service of one train every sixty.

seven seconds. When the axles began to break under the new motor cars about a month ago, it became evident to the bridge engineers that the axles were not strong enough for the great weight of the cars and motors and the twist of the motors

cars and motors and the twist of the motors when they were used to boost the trains over the heavy grades of the bridge.

Before any change could be made it was necessary to have new axies and new connecting gear wheels made to fit the larger axies. On May I the change was begun. In tweive days new axies and gear wheels were played under thirteen cars. The twenty electric wires in each car had to be disconnected, the cars lifted from the trucks, and the trucks in turn lifted off their wheels. Other wheels already mounted on the new axies were then substituted, bearings bored out to fit the new axies put in place, and the process of dismantling reversed.

The bridge has twenty electric motor cars, and all will be re-fitted at once, and a tock of tenevira axies, already fitted with wheels and gears, are now on hand to provide against future accidents. The new axies are 5½ inches in diameter and % of an inch larger than the old ones.

The method of handling the cars and parts in making the changes was devised by Mr. C. G. Martin. All the hauling and lifting was done by locomotive power.

SOLDIERS TO GUARD THE BUFFALO The Latest Plan to Protect the Remnant of Colorado's Last Herd. From the Denver Republican.

The Secretary of the Interior at Washington has under consideration a project which will hereafter furnish some of the Fort Logan cavalrymen with a novel variety of active duty in the summer and fall seasons. It is that a detail of regular army troopers be told off to guard the herd of buffalo which exists in Lost Park, Col. There are still about forty of these rare beasts alive, but if some immediate precaution is not taken to protect them against the depredations of pot-hunters they will speedily be externi-

of pot-hunters they will speedliy be exterminated. Late last fall one buffalo was found dying at a remote distance from its fellows, having been wounded a number of times by rife bullets. It was put out of pain by a deputy game warden, and its stuffed frame is now among the collection of rarities in the rooms of the State Historical Society.

This incident led to the discovery that several others of the herd had been killed during the preceding summer. No trace of the marauders who did the killing could be discovered, nor could any effective means be devised by the State Game Warden to guard against them in future. A good deal of indignation was aroused thereat among sportsmen and others who are interested in preserving Colorado's rapidly dwindling buffalo. As a result the scheme to use cavalrymen was concocted, and James A.

dwindling buffafo. As a result the scheme to use cavalrymen was concocted, and James A. Miller, clerk of the Supreme Court, was delegated to communicate with Congressman Shafroth on the subject.

This action was taken by Mr. Miller on the 5th of last month, and yesterday he received from Congressman Shafroth a reply to his letter, inclusing a statement from the United States Adjutant-General's office to the effect that the military buffalo warden proposal was under consideration by the United States Departmens of the Interior.

News from South Africa. From the Rhodesian Times.

Considerable unpleasantness is arising out of the ction of the Pass Office at Johannesburg, which insists on Cape boys wearing badges alike with kafirs. All Cape boys without the necessary badge are arrested. In the case of private coachmen and footmen this is causing much inconvenience, as in several instances the occupants of carriages have been left to drive themselves home, the servants having been arrested.

A petition in favor of allowing the houses of ill fame to remain as at present has been signed by six hundred residents of Johannesburg and for-warded to Pretoria. Another petition with the same object is said to be in course of signature. At Johannesburg yesterday a crowd was assem-bled at the Park station to witness the departure of

a large contingent of continental women, whose ex to-day. The departures already number over three hundred and there is a considerable number to go, BULUWAYO, March 1.—We have had rather a scary week, but it all appears to amount to the fact that kafir food on the veld is fairly pientiful, and the niggers prefer to fill themselves with this rather than to do any manual work. Prospectors who come in say that they see few or no would appear to have gone back to the Matoppos. At the close of the High Criminal Court Mr. Jus-

tice Watermeyer congratulated the authorities of Salisbury upon the absence of serious crime in Meteorological observations taken at the Hospital station at Salisbury for the week enging Warch 10 ghest temperature, 57,2"; lowest, 48

We are requested to state that the quantity of virus necessary to inoculate cattle with success against rinderpest is three, not seven, drachus. At a meeting of the Agricultural Society held last ceived a bottle of the locust virus which had been reported as efficacious in the inoculation of the pest. He would be glad to receive applications for it. Only a few locusts required to be inoculated,

their annihilation. JOHANNESBURG, March S .- The statistics published by the Chamber of Mines show that the Transvaal produced last year 1,840,000 tons of coal and &

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Havre has sent a bronze statue of Francis L. weighing a ton, to St. Petersburg as a present from the town to the Czar. English prisoners who are not educated up to a

certain standard receive compulsory instruction in their cells twice a week. Nets as a defence against torpedoes and torpedo lischarge tubes placed above the water line are so

be discontinued in the French navy. One set of London decadents has taken up the worship of the Greek deities. It holds religious services in a piace in Holdorn fitted up as a temple. Paderewski aroused greater enthusiasm than usual

in Paris recently by his playing at a concert in the Saité Theatre gotten up to procure money to erect a monument to the composer Henri Litalff. Greece's national hymn, taken from Dionis Sa-

lomo's "Hymn to Liberty," was first written and published in London. The first part of the original poem was a culogy of the land of Washington. British jesters sometimes pay dearly for their jokes. One who frightened a married woman into fits by telling her that her husband had been se

verely injured in a railroad accident has had to pay \$500 for his fun. The variants contained in a famous manuscript of Plautus known as the "Codex Turnebl," which has been long lost, have been found in the Bodician Library at Oxford, extered on the margins of a six-

teenth century edition of a Roman dramatist, An sestnetic bear that dances for a living in England was trudging along the road behind its mas ter near Kensington, and had paid no attention to the men or the women in skirts that wheeled by. When a fat woman in bloomers, however, appeared riding a bicycle, the bear broke away from its master and made a rush for her, smashing the wheel,

but being caught before it hurt the rider. Mr. Fairfield, head of the South African Depart who probably knew the whole truth about the attempted outrage in the Transvaal, died recently in Italy. His leaving England on the plea of fillers & few weeks before was looked upon generally as AH the Parliamentary Commission that is investigating

the Jameson outrege. As a preventive of the Indian plague a native ailvocates fires, which, "if fed at specified hours, with wood from the Bel tree and ghee of cow's milk," will check the ravages of the plague. These who are b tter off may supplement the bel word and ghee with "chips of sandalwood," The fire that made, all that remains is "to sit around it and in hale the redolent air." This suggestion carried out will "tell its own achievement."

Pattacoais, the peculiar form of bronchial pneumonta communicated by parrots, has brogon out in Genoa, fourteen cases, eight of them fatal, being traced to a single importation of two sics brastitan parrots. The Health Board has warned the citteens egainst harboring parrots as pets, At Berlin the Veterinary School Las found that out of 154 sick parrote 54 were suffering from tuberculosis. The by the close confinement and discomfort of the